



THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1968

THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year

1968



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ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1968

Chairman: Councillor J. T. BALL

Vice Chairman: Councillor G. D. SMITH

Committee: Councillor MRS. E. M. PARKES
Councillor MRS. A. BELL
Councillor B. HOWLEY
Councillor H. PEARSON

- - - - -

Staff of the Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health:

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed November, 1966)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post vacant since 1966.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

G. E. MILLAR, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., M.Inst.M.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)
(Appointed 16th February, 1946)

ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
EARNLEY.

September, 1970.

ANNUAL REPORT
for the Year ended 31st December, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the
ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

The year witnessed a slight increase in the population of the district, although there was a significant fall in the standardised birth rate. The adjusted death rate fell slightly and the main causes of death once again were diseases of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory disease, in that order.

The infant mortality rate was once again very satisfactory, but the occurrence of five stillbirths during the year had an adverse influence on the peri-natal and stillbirth mortality rates.

The reduced incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year was mainly due to a fall in the incidence of measles. It is pleasing to record no case of notified food poisoning or dysentery in the district for the period of this report.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their keen interest in the health of the district and for their kindnesses and understanding throughout the year. It has been a pleasure to work with your Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. E. Millar, from whom I have received excellent co-operation at all times.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to the Divisional Administrative Officer, Mr. L. S. Wrigg, and the Staff of the Divisional Health Office for their help in preparing this report and for their hard work and loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. G. ODDY.

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYSTON

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population	...						8,610
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st December, 1968	...	...					3,213
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1968	...						£157,994
Nett Product of a Penny Rate, 1968/69	...						£597

The district is a predominantly coal-mining area with the majority of the population earning their living directly or indirectly from the industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1968 was 8,610 compared with 8,560 in the previous year. The natural increase in population, showing the number of births over deaths, was 54 compared with 70 in the previous year.

Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	72	73	145
Illegitimate	...	...	4	2	6
TOTALS	...		<u>76</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>151</u>

The number of births registered was 151, 15 less than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 16.0 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 17.6 per 1,000 estimated population in 1967, and with 16.9 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. The illegitimate births were 4% of the total births compared with 6% in 1967.

Stillbirths

5 stillbirths were notified during the year, as against 1 in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 32.1 per 1,000 totals births, as compared with 6.0 per 1,000 in 1967 and with 14.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 13.3 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 13.6 per 1,000 estimated population in 1967 and with 11.9 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 97 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, an increase of one on the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

2 infant deaths occurred in the district in the year, both of them in the neo-natal period. These deaths represent an infant death rate of 13.2 compared with 12.0 in 1967 and with 18.3 for England and Wales. The peri-natal mortality rate was 38.5, compared with the County average of 25.0.

The infant death rate is considerably less than the comparable England and Wales figure.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there were no deaths from maternal causes during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1968

Sex	Birth Weight	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death
M	5 lbs. 8 ozs.	2 days	Prematurity Atelectasis	St. Helen Hospital Barnsley
M	7 lbs. 12 ozs.	3 weeks	Cardiac Failure Right heart hypoplasia	St. Helen Hospital Barnsley

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Live Births	Stillbirths	Deaths in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1959	131	4	-	29.6
1960	137	4	3	49.6
1961	147	4	3	46.4
1962	125	2	1	23.6
1963	172	4	1	28.4
1964	174	2	3	28.4
1965	168	4	4	46.5
1966	108	4	-	25.3
1967	166	1	1	12.0
1968	151	5	1	38.5

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Under										TOTAL	
	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Males	Females
Tuberculosis - respiratory									1	1	2	-
Malignant neoplasm - stomach								1	1	1	2	1
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus									1	1	2	-
Malignant neoplasm - breast									1		-	1
Other malignant neoplasms								4	5	3	5	7
Diabetes mellitus									2		1	1
Ischaemic heart diseases						1	1	5	9	19	18	17
Cerebrovascular disease								1	4	11	3	13
Other diseases of circulatory system						2		1	1	1	3	2
Pneumonia									3	3	4	2
Bronchitis and Emphysema								1	3	2	5	1
Other diseases of digestive system										1	-	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system									1		1	-
Congenital anomalies	1										1	-
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1										1	-
Major vehicle accidents				1							1	-
All other accidents										1	-	1
Suicide and self- inflicted injuries				1							1	-
TOTALS	2	-	-	2	-	3	1	13	32	44	50	47

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1968

	ROYSTON Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	17.5	17.5	17.6	16.9
Adjusted 	16.0	17.9	17.8	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	11.3	12.3	11.6	11.9
Adjusted 	13.3	12.9	12.6	
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	0.23	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other 	-	0.02	0.01	0.01
All forms 	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.04
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.23	0.49	0.48	0.59
Cancer of uterus ...	-	0.10	0.09	not available
Cancer - all forms ...	2.09	2.25	2.14	2.32
Cerebro-vascular disease	1.86	1.89	1.76	not available
Circulatory disease excluding cerebro-vascular disease	4.65	4.64	4.34	not available
Respiratory disease	1.39	1.74	1.66	not available
Maternal Mortality Rate	-	0.09	0.09	0.24
Infant Mortality Rate	13.2	19.7	18.5	18.3
Stillbirth Rate	32.1	14.4	14.3	14.3
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	38.5	25.8	25.0	24.7

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. One Public Health Inspector is employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local hospital management committees.

Leeds Regional Hospital Board:

1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
2. General Hospital, Wakefield.
3. Leeds General Infirmary.
4. Headlands Hospital, Pontefract.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospital

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

- St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
- Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.
- Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley, Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Wednesday	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Friday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Royston patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road, BARNSELEY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Royston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Ante-Natal Clinics are held in the same premises on Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Further details are given in the County Services Divisional Report.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at South Kirby, Telephone No. South Elmsall 291.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable diseases in your area during 1968 amounted to 21 cases, compared with 81 in 1967.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1968

					<u>No. of cases notified</u>
Measles	...	...	...	...	18
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1
Infectious Jaundice	...	...	...	...	2
TOTAL					<u>21</u>

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria and 1 case of Whooping Cough occurred in your area last year.

Because of the introduction of the computer scheme for vaccination and immunisation, it is no longer possible to give separate District immunisation figures as in the previous Annual Reports.

Infectious Jaundice

This disease became notifiable during the year and 2 cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

Tuberculosis

No new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred during the year. It is pleasing to note that the majority of parents are taking advantage of the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme for children entering the secondary school.

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1968

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1968 ...	19	11	-	-
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	-	-	-	-
No. of cases restored to Register ...	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ...	-	-	-	-
No. removed to other districts	-	3	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register ...	1	1	-	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL at end of Year	16	7	-	-

SECTION IV

ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now submit my twentythird Annual Report giving details of work done in the environmental section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1968.

Once again it becomes necessary for me to offer apologies for the late submission of the Report but would remind Members of the facts outlined in the Reports for 1966 and 1967 which have been cause of late submission of these Reports. Mention was made in the Report for 1967 that the year was a most difficult one from an administrative point of view for the reasons outlined, but 1968 was again a very difficult year as, probably arising from the prolonged period of late working to try to get the work of my Department up to date, I suffered my own severe breakdown in health but, in spite of this, I was with difficulty able to at least keep at work and keep things moving, although not at the speed of earlier years. Pressures regarding the inspection of houses in Cutts Buildings continued but all necessary inspections were completed and the large detailed report drawn up to allow progress to be made towards the clearance of these houses, but details in this respect will automatically be dealt with in that portion of this Report which deals specifically with housing.

As in previous years, those portions of this Report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service and Salvage relate to the financial year ended March, 1969, but other matters relate strictly to the calendar year.

During the year, 56 new units of accommodation came into use, 39 being provided by the Council and 17 by private enterprise.

Comments of earlier years regarding the repair, reconditioning and improvement of older properties continued to hold good and, as more houses were improved, so did the general standard of housing in the district improve. No houses were actually demolished in the year but representations were made as outlined in the Housing Section of this Report. The numbers of properties changing hands continued and seemed reasonably high, judging by the receipt of Official Searches under the Land Charges Act, but I feel

it a matter of serious concern that more and more houses which had been vacated remained empty for prolonged periods.

Comment has been made previously about the closure of the New Monckton Colliery Unit but a further blow fell on the district when the British Railways Motive Power Depot was also closed, to all intents and purposes, and staff who had worked there transferred to other parts of the country. From this action two major sources of employment of male labour no longer remained available to the district and the number of men thrown on to the labour market or retired early increased.

VERMINOUS AND/OR DIRTY HOUSES

Complaints of infestation by domestic pests, when compared with only a few years ago, can now only be regarded as minor but it is with regret that I have to report 2 further complaints of infestation by bed bugs. Details of complaints of domestic pests are indicated in the Table of Complaints later in the Report. One of the complaints of bed bugs which was in a Council house was of moderate severity and earlier notification would have been extremely helpful but the tenant was co-operative and, after treatment, revisits showed no evidences of residual infestation or reinfestation.

The heavy infestation of crickets on the Council's Refuse Tip to which reference had to be made continually a few years ago appears to have been completely eradicated.

TRANSFER OF TENANTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

As mentioned in earlier Reports, no houses or effects of tenants transferred to Council properties were inspected by me for the possible presence of vermin during the year under review but, on one or two occasions, inspections of Council properties for unsatisfactory conditions were carried out at the request of the Housing Manager.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

a) Water Supply

The close co-operation between my Department and the Department of the Waterworks Engineer and Manager at Barnsley continued and during the early part of the year information was sought as to adequacies of supplies and pressure where any application for an Improvement Grant was received, and when responsibility for Improvement Grant work was transferred to the Surveyor following my breakdown in health, the system inaugurated by me

was continued. I am still firmly of the opinion that the sooner every house can have its own separate water service the better, for obvious reasons, but where improvement work was carried out and improved water supplies were provided, so again did the general standard of housing in the district continue to be improved.

b) Water Closets

During the year, 56 water closets were provided for new properties and 43 were provided for houses improved by grants. It was found that where some properties had been provided with indoor sanitary accommodation, owner/occupiers had decided to dismantle external W.C.'s where fabric had deteriorated rather than go to the very considerable expense which would have been involved in some cases of dismantling an outside W.C. completely and rebuilding.

No privy conversions took place during the year and houses still having to use this type of sanitary accommodation continued to be not capable of being drained to the sewer. The condition of some of the houses so served has deteriorated, their continuing life can only be in doubt and no useful purpose would appear to be served by converting at this stage for a very short period. The extent of joint use of sanitary accommodation reduces as more houses are improved by means of grants, but without a complete survey of the district accurate information in this respect is not available.

The following statistics show the position in the district at the end of the year.

No. of W.C.'s in use in the district	...	...	3368
No. of houses provided with chemical closets	...		Nil
No. of houses served by privy middens	...	...	10

During the year under review, approach was made to the West Riding County Council relative to the sanitary accommodation at the County Junior School on Midland Road which I considered to be outdated, outmoded and unsatisfactory, and eventually, as a result of my overtures, some sanitary accommodation of more modern design was under consideration.

Cesspools in Lee Lane continued to be cleansed by hiring the machine of the Stanley Urban District Council and was maintained at a satisfactory level.

I fear that reference must once again be made to the drainage difficulties on the Kirkfield Estate, a matter which has dragged on for a very long time but, as movement in the area continued to be apparent,

palliative measures only were able to be taken and the National Coal Board arranged for their staff to come through at regular intervals to rod the drains, but complaints from this area of drain chokage continued and owner/occupiers became very heated when they had to complain at much more frequent intervals of the trouble. The general drainage position on this site became more acute when, following heavy and prolonged rain, the Scot Dyke, into which surface water drains discharge, became overloaded and flooding to a considerable distance over the site took place. Overtures to the National Coal Board for the redrainage of the whole of this site continued but at the end of the year no real progress was able to be recorded.

c) Public Cleansing Service

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service relates to the financial year ended March, 1969.

Details of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year are as shown below.

Dustbins	...	...	3581
Dry Ashpits	...	...	Nil
Privy Middens	...	...	4

As in previous years, privy middens were cleansed by the Public Cleansing Staff monthly early in the morning before normal work on dustbins started.

The following table gives details of the number of receptacles cleansed during the year, the number of loads collected and the estimated weight of refuse removed.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins	144,485	1176	3851.	7.	2.
Privy Middens	44	5½	33.	0.	0.
TOTALS	144,529	118½	3884.	7.	2.
Trade Refuse		337	285.	12.	0.
GRAND TOTALS	144,529	1518½	4169.	19.	2.

Automatically, the Public Cleansing Service expanded during the year to take in new units of housing accommodation. The weight of refuse removed increased slightly during the year under review but bulk, compared with a few years ago, increased much more. Remarks of earlier years regarding the changing nature of refuse, the increase in the use of packaging and use of plastic containers need no further comment. No fire in the tip took place during the year partly attributable to the fact that the heavy contraries of some years ago, the improved quality of concessionary coal, coupled with the increased efficiency of modern solid fuel burning appliances, automatically brought about an increase in fine ash and reduction in the quantity of partly burned fuel. Following more people in the district obtaining employment at the new Coalite Plant at Grimethorpe and receiving supplies of this type of fuel by virtue of their employment, so do the number of households where solid smokeless fuel is burned increase and the general comment from such people gives a positive lead to future positive steps for smoke control.

The JCB loader/digger continued in use and gave good service. Breakdowns did take place from time to time and whilst repairs are moderately costly, I am satisfied that savings by the use of this machine both for cleansing and for the work of other Departments fully justified its use. Costs for the year under review show a slight increase on those for 1967, mainly arising from increased oncosts and much heavier payments for sickness, industrial injury, or pay in lieu of holidays.

During the year a total of 3,051 man hours were lost by the Public Cleansing Staff due to sickness, etc., as compared with 1,650 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year, sick pay, etc., amounted to the sum of £412. 13. 4d. as compared with £182. 6. 2d. in the previous year, but payment in lieu of holidays was a very nominal figure of £2. 16. 10d. only. All these payments are taken into account for costing purposes and are equivalent to almost 2/- per ton collection and disposal. Time taken in obtaining staff for the Public Cleansing Service was excessive but whilst full efficiency was not in any way able to be maintained, the work did at least carry on.

The following table gives details of cleansing costs during the financial year ended March, 1969.

COSTINGS

House and Trade Refuse	Collection			Disposal			Totals		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages	5154.	15.	1.	892.	7.	3.	6047.	2.	4.
Petrol & Oil	376.	6.	4.	-			376.	6.	4.
Spares, Repairs, etc.	140.	5.	9.	269.	19.	10.	410.	5.	7.
TOTALS - EXCLUDING General									
Administrative Charges & Depreciation	5671.	7.	2.	1162.	7.	1.	6833.	14.	3.
Cost per ton	1.	7.	3.	5.	7.		1.	12.	10.
General Administrative Charges and Depreciation	873.	10.	11.	552.	14.	10.	1426.	5.	9.
				(JCB NETT)					
TOTAL COST - INCLUDING General									
Administrative Charges & Depreciation	6544.	18.	1.	1715.	1.	11.	8260.	0.	0.
Cost per ton	1.	11.	5.	8.	2.		1.	19.	7.

Estimated Population Mid-Summer 1968	
Registrar General's figure	8610
Number of houses or premises in the district as per Rate Book	3750
Rateable Value of the District	£157,994
Product of 1d. rate	£597
Total tonnage collected	T. C. Q. 4169. 19. 2.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per annum	484. 6. 1.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per day	1. 6. 2.
Average length of haul	1 mile.

Based on estimated weights, the output of domestic refuse per 1,000 population per day decreased very slightly to slightly less than $24\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. Comments regarding garden refuse and builders rubble of previous years continued to hold good but, in the cases of builders rubble, occupiers of premises were advised that such material could not be classed as domestic refuse and were required to make their own arrangements for its disposal.

Tip covering material continued to be extracted from the old tip and was found to be particularly satisfactory.

The damage to tip buildings to which reference has been made in earlier reports continued throughout the year and remains a matter for serious concern.

Income from the sale of salvaged materials again fell slightly during the year but amounted to the sum of £333. 4. 1d. as compared with £335. 3. 3d. in the previous year. Details of materials disposed of are shown in the following table.

<u>SALVAGE</u>							
<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	42.	7.	3.	0.	318.	0.	1.
Destructor Scrap *	2.	19.	0.	0.	11.	10.	0.
Rags		3.	2.	20.	3.	14.	0.
	45.	10.	1.	20.	333.	4.	1.

* is not total weight disposed of as on one occasion a lump sum price was accepted for a load prior to removal.

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) again showed an increase - £1. 19. 7d. as compared with £1. 18. 5d. the previous year - due to increases in wages and high oncosts. The very heavy absences and consequent sickness benefit payments, together with the employment of temporary staff for prolonged periods, also had a direct effect on the question of increased costs. Heavy oncosts and loan charges so far as the JCB is concerned, in spite of transfer charges to other Departments amounting to the sum of £212. 10. 0d., maintains the cost of disposal at a reasonably higher level than was previously the case but, in my opinion, continues to be less than would have been the case had two men continued to be employed on the tip for manual control. I am satisfied, however, that our costs compare favourably with those of neighbouring authorities. Income from the sale of salvage is equivalent to slightly more than 1/7d. per ton collection and disposal and, taking this into account, reduces the cost of the Public Cleansing Service to £1. 18. 0d. per ton. The quantity of paper disposed of during the year fell slightly and, in my opinion, much paper which could be recovered is being wasted, and whilst destructor scrap was not able to be disposed of readily, I was fortunate enough to clear accumulations. More interest in rags than previously became apparent.

During the year, because of continued heavy absences and unsatisfactory work, the members of the Public Cleansing Staff were interviewed on a number of occasions by the Health Committee.

In anticipation of replacement of the Public Cleansing vehicle, arrangements were made with several manufacturers for one of their vehicles to come to carry out working demonstrations to allow the Committee to come to a proper decision as to the make and type of vehicle which should be purchased.

Surveys of the district were carried out for the presence of scrap motor vehicles and good progress was able to be made whereby these were either collected, using the Council's JCB, or arrangements made with owners for such vehicles to be taken and deposited on one part of the Council's Refuse tip.

Cesspools in Lee Lane continued to be cleansed under identical circumstances as in previous years but the question of providing sewerage in this part of the district made no progress.

During the year, an informal Committee was set up composed of the Officers responsible for Refuse Collection and Disposal in Barnsley and surrounding districts to consider the whole question of a consortium of authorities for Refuse Collection and Disposal as had been set up in the Greater London Council and at Teesside. The Council authorised my becoming a member of this Committee and in the early stages we discussed the technicalities of refuse disposal in particular and the method which, in due course, we would recommend to our respective authorities for joint use. Visits were paid to other authorities and installations to allow us to determine what our best recommendations should be and it was agreed that, as and when technical aspects had been fully dealt with, each local authority represented would be asked to nominate a member of their Council to become a member of this Committee as, when the question of financing arises, the Officers could not commit their Councils to capital expenditure.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Once again it is most gratifying to be able to report that no work in this connection was found to be necessary during the year and the benefits from prophylactic work over the last 35 years or so are becoming more and more apparent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>No. of visits paid</u>
<u>Housing</u>	
Public Health and Housing Acts	2157
Overcrowding	-
Dirty or verminous premises	80
Miscellaneous housing visits	331
Work in progress	291

Meat and Food Inspection

Butchers	35
Food Preparing Premises	88
Fried Fish Shops	43
Grocers	60
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	20
Ice Cream Premises	34
Miscellaneous Food Visits	43

General Sanitation

Water Supply	50
Drainage	444
Stables and Piggeries	10
Canal	17
Petrol (issue and storage)	132
Hairdressers and Barbers	8
Caravan Dwellers	11
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	108
Factories	27
Scrap Vehicles	74
Bakehouses	10
Public Conveniences	47
Licensed Premises	11
Refuse Disposal	256
Refuse Collection	544
Salvage	210
Pest Control	148
Clean Air	55
Schools	10
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	823
Interviews	1152
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS	<u>7329</u>

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

During the year 413 complaints, as detailed below were received :-

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>No. Received</u>
<u>Housing</u>	
Defective fireplace	2
Defective windows	2
Dampness	7
Defective ceiling	4
Defective roof and raining in	4
Defective wall plaster	2
Defective steps	1
Defective sinks	2
Defective floor	2
Defective eaves gutters	3
General disrepair	6
Defective brickwork joints	2
<u>Drainage</u>	
Choked drains	227
Sewage in ditch	2
Defective inspection cover	2

Sanitary Accommodation

Burst in W.C.	2
W.C. compartment collapsed	5
Defective W.C. compartment	1
Defective cone joint	1

Water Supply

Inadequate pressure	1
Defective tap washer	1

Nuisances

Smoke	1
Sewage in cellar	1
Flooding of cellar	3
Smells	7
Compost heap	1
Water under floor	3

Pests

Cockroaches	3
Rats	101
Mice	4
Ants	1
Clover Mite	4
Swarming Bees	1
Bugs	2
Silverfish	1
Insects	1

TOTAL	<u>413</u>
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FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

During the year under review one set of premises were removed from the Register on the instructions of H.M. Inspector of Factories and premises included in the Register were visited as was found possible, a total of 27 visits being made for the purpose.

During the year, notifications were received from H.M. Inspector drawing attention to the fact that where building operations were proceeding no proper provision of sanitary accommodation had been made, but informal approach to contractors met a ready response. On no occasion during the year did I find it necessary to refer any matters to H.M. Inspector and routine inspections of registered premises revealed no serious contraventions of the Act. The table reproduced below is an extract from the report submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	27	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	27	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Reference was made in the Report for 1967 to the closure of the New Monckton Colliery Unit and the resultant dispersal of labour employed at this colliery to other collieries some distance away from Royston.

The Council were advised of the provisions included in the Clean Air Act, 1968, and having in mind the powers contained in such Act for the Minister to issue directions in cases where he felt justified, this resulted in the Council taking a much more active interest in the possibility of the declaration of Smoke Control Areas.

In this connection a meeting was arranged with the Officers of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government at Leeds when the whole of the aspects of improvement, clearance, smoke control, etc., etc., were discussed in detail and the results of such meeting conveyed to both the Health and Housing Committees for their consideration in the formulation of plans for the future.

Once again, whilst no nuisance from smoke within the district was noticed during the year, heavy atmospheric pollution arising from the Monckton Coking Plant when ovens are 'pushed' continued to give rise to extremely pithy comments from residents in that part of the district adjacent to the Coking Plant whenever smoke control was mentioned.

The interest in smoke control measures referred to in earlier reports continued to grow and I am quite satisfied that no serious opposition will arise when the Council are able to take positive steps in this direction. I gathered the opinion from enquirers that the drift away from solid smokeless fuels was likely to be heavier and that more interest in either gas or electricity was being shown, and this could arise from the uncertainty of adequate supplies of suitable solid smokeless fuels being available and the need, where both husband and wife are at work, to have instantaneous heat when they get home in the evening. Opinions expressed by me in earlier reports of the loss of tolerance to side oven combination ranges received further confirmation during the year and housewives expressed quite definite leanings towards gas or electric cookers with readily controlled heat and the more modern innovation of timing devices whereby even if people are out at work, a meal can be ready for the table within minutes of returning home in an evening.

It was possible during the year to arrange a visit to the new Coalite Plant at Grimethorpe and I am satisfied that Members who took part in the visit found it extremely interesting.

I was able to take advantage of an invitation to visit the Show House at Airedale where central heating was provided by means of a closed stove and the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Health Committee accompanied me on such visit.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The various premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were visited as was found possible and work done in this connection is indicated in the Table of Inspections.

No additional premises for the preparation of pickled, pressed, etc., foods or for the manufacture of sausages were registered during the year but some premises registered for the sale of ice cream had registrations cancelled and one new set of premises were registered.

HOUSING

During the year, 710 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts and in connection with applications for Improvement Grants, 2157 visits being made for this purpose. Following my breakdown in health, to ease the load somewhat, the Council decided that responsibility for dealing with applications for Improvement Grants be transferred from my Department to that of the Council's Surveyor, but requests for information as to possible life of houses forming the subject of applications for Improvement Grants were referred to me for decision.

Completion of inspection of the houses in Cutts Buildings was effected and all the necessary detailed evidence prepared and the Council decided that these properties should be dealt with by a Compulsory Purchase Order. A few objections were received and a Public Inquiry was held towards the end of the year but at the end of the year the result of such Inquiry was still awaited.

Progress with the repair and reconditioning of older properties continued and in all cases where applications for grants were received, necessary repairs were required to be carried out at the same time as works of improvement and separate water services provided. By this means, gradually the general standard of housing accommodation in the district continued to be improved and it is again gratifying to be able to report that on no occasion was it necessary to issue Statutory Notices for the carrying out of repairs. On the question of subsidence, evidences of damage to surface properties fell off somewhat but isolated instances of damage did arise and in most cases consultation with Officers of the National Coal Board

took place. Evidences of continuing damage on the Kirkfield Estate continued and a position was reached whereby drains became so inefficient that pressure had to be brought to bear on the National Coal Board to expedite the work of redrainage.

Following publicity through the press, more people sought information as to the possible life of properties which they were considering buying and this was a source of satisfaction, but where older properties were being considered for repair, I had to advise owners and agents that the property no longer justified expenditure of all the money necessary and that several of the properties were included in the Council's proposed clearance programme. As mentioned earlier in this report, the increasing number of houses which stood empty for prolonged periods I found to be a cause for concern and alarm as any houses allowed to stand empty for a prolonged period can only deteriorate and the time when other more serious action will have to be taken is accelerated. Mention has been made previously of the damage by vandals where houses stand empty and particularly where they have been condemned, but a suitable remedy is not readily available.

During the year 45 applications for grants were received, 43 were approved and, at the end of the year, a further 43 houses had been improved by means of grants. In addition, a number of houses had been inspected in anticipation of grant applications being made, several of which did not materialise. No Improvement Areas under the Housing Act, 1964, were declared. Representations were made in respect of the properties known as 2, 3 and 4 The Green, Royston, where Demolition Orders were made and the following houses were also represented as unfit.

288 to 294 Midland Road
124 High Street

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Table of Visits indicates the work done in this connection but, once again, time available was insufficient to allow me to give as much attention to the work as I think it requires.

Mobile shops also received such attention as was found to be possible but remarks above apply equally so far as this type of shop is concerned.

FOOD PREMISES

The following food premises were in use in the district at the end of the year.

Butchers Shops - Retail - Private	9
Butchers Shops - Retail - Multiple Firms	2
Bakehouses	3
Confectioners	2
School Canteens	4
Fried Fish Shops (also selling wet fish)	9
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Licenced Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	16
Grocers and general dealers	38

ICE CREAM PREMISES

At the end of the year 39 premises continued to be registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream, as indicated below, but no premises exist in the district for the manufacture of ice cream

Storage and distribution depot	1
Sale of wrapped ice cream	38

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

No variations took place in the number of premises registered for the preparation of sausages, pickled, pressed, potted or preserved food intended for sale and details of visits paid to such premises are indicated in the Table of Inspections.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

No egg pasteurisation premises exist in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

No poultry processing premises exist within the district.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

I regret to have to report that during the year failures of large conservators for the storage of frozen food took place and foodstuffs in such conservators had to be condemned as indicated below.

Broad Beans @ 1/5	2
Broad Beans @ 2/-	9
Beans @ 1/1	15
Peas @ 1/7	32
Peas @ 11 ¹ / ₂ d.	35
Sprouts @ 2/-	16
Sprouts @ 2/3	1
Mixed Vegetables @ 2/2	1
Chips @ 2/2	14
Chips @ 1/2	18
Cod portions @ 1/9	12
Fish Cakes @ 1/1	8
Fish Cakes @ 2/-	1
Fish Cakes @ 1/3	12
Fish Fingers @ 2/11	19
Fish Fingers @ 3/11	5
Fish Fingers @ 1/10	20
Haddock @ 3/11	5
Prawns @ 3/3	3
Cod Steaks @ 2/4	6
Plaice @ 4/6	3
Plaice @ 2/6	14
Cod Fries @ 2/6	7
Cod Fillets @ 2/1	8
Plaice Fillets @ 2/11	16
Haddock portions @ 1/11	4
Kippers @ 2/1	4
Plaice in bread crumbs @ 3/6	1
Beefburgers @ 3/6	8
Beefburgers @ 1/11	9
Steaklets @ 2/1	10
Sliced Beef @ 4/3	4
Rissoles @ 1/6	5
Beef in gravy @ 2/6	2
Pork Sausage @ 2/-	4
Beef Sausage @ 1/9	4
Sliced Beef @ 2/11	5
Chicken legs @ 2/11	5
Sliced Lamb @ 3/6	2
Sliced Lamb @ 2/-	4
Beefburgers @ 3/11	12
Steakburgers @ 3/6	5
Sliced Beef @ 1/11	15
Savoury Sausage @ 1/10	5
Faggots @ 8/3	5
Dinners @ 4/3	2
Steaklets @ 3/11	3
Chicken & mushrooms @ 2/6	12
Pies & 1/6	18
Pies @ 1/9	24
Cakes @ 2/9	7
Eclairs @ 2/3	5
Puddings @ 1/-	15
Sausage Rolls @ 2/3	12
Shepherds Pie @ 3/2	5
Short Pastry @ 1/3	19
Pastry @ 1/2	8
Pastry @ 1/3	18
Pastry @ 1/1	11
Chicken Legs @ 2/11	4
Mousse @ 1/6	6
Mousse @ 7d.	29
Croquettes @ 1/6	4
Pies @ 1/10	8
Pies @ 3/-	7
Raspberries @ 3/3	6
Bilberries @ 3/3	2

In addition, the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit and voluntarily surrendered.

9 lbs. Boneless Ham
12 lbs. Bacon

7 complaints were received during the year of unsound food or foreign bodies in food, as indicated below.

Unsound Corned Beef	2
Foreign body in breadcake	1
Mould on bread	1
Stale tin of Ovaltine	1
Foreign body in stewed steak	1
Weevils in Barley Kernels	1

In all cases contact was made with firms concerned and the Health Committee decided that severe warnings be issued in all cases to firms concerned and that they be advised that in the event of any recurrence of such complaints more serious action would be taken.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955/56, and
THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Once again it is pleasing to be able to report that routine inspections of food premises revealed a continuing increase in the number of premises which had been provided with the refrigerated storage cabinets and in no instance was any serious infringement of the Regulations noted. In 2 instances it was found that filling of such cabinets above the loading line had taken place and necessary advice and instructions were issued and it was impressed on all persons concerned the vital necessity of carrying out proper rotation of stock when deliveries are made.

The following Table indicates the premises which comply with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16 (Hand washing facilities)	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Provision of sinks for washing food & equipment	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 19
Retail Butchers				
Private	9	* 9	9	9
Multiple Firms	2	2	2	2
Bakehouses	3	2	3	2
Confectioners	2	* 2	-	-
Cafes	1	*	1	1
School Canteens	4	4	4	4
Fried Fish Shops	8	* 8	8	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4	* 4	-	-
Licenced Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	16		16	16
Grocers and General Dealers	38	38	23	23

* The majority of shops in this district are, in fact, "house shops" where the owner/occupier resides behind and above that part of the premises used as a retail shop and hand washing facilities, etc., are provided and used in the living accommodation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Routine inspection of the district for the presence of rats and mice continued unabated during the year and the following Table, which is a copy of the report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, indicates work done.

<u>Properties other than Sewers</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	3453	6
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	278	-
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	68	-
(ii) Mice	3	-
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2026	
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	14	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

Sewers

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ? No

The number of complaints of rats continued at a moderately high level and one can but wonder why complaints of this nature continue at this rate, having in mind the work which has been done for a considerable number of years. One can but wonder whether earlier notification is being received than was previously the case and, if this be so, some satisfaction comes from the fact that, speaking generally, people appreciate that early notification gives us a reasonable chance of clearing infestations quickly. No evidences of immunity being developed by rats in the district was noticed, particularly so far as Warfarin is concerned, and it is particularly pleasing to be able to report that no evidences of rat infestation on the Council's refuse tip were found during the year under review.

On no occasion was it found necessary to take formal action or serve Notices requiring ratproofing of buildings although in one or two instances advice in this connection was given.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

As for some years past, these amenities continued to be badly abused and windows which had been reglazed were found to be smashed, obviously maliciously, within the course of only a very few days and I doubt whether I can add to remarks of earlier years in this direction.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

During the year, general inspections of all registered premises were completed but inspection of all registered premises as follow-up inspections was not possible as other work which had had to be left the previous year to allow general inspection works to be started had to receive attention to keep it reasonably up to date, coupled with which a serious breakdown in my personal health resulted in my having to ease up somewhat on inspection works.

So far as the premises registered in earlier years as catering establishments open to the public were concerned, it was found that meals were not prepared in any of these premises and registration of them was cancelled.

One new registration took place during the year and one set of premises previously registered had registration cancelled as the premises went out of use as an office.

A. Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	1	15	7
Retail Shops	-	46	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	4
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	62	32

B. Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to Registered Premises

108

C. Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises at end of year

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number of Persons employed</u>
Offices	44
Retail Shops	103
Wholesale departments, warehouses	12
Catering establishments open to the public	-
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage depots	-
Total	159
Total Males	67
Total Females	92

D. Exemptions

Nil

E. Prosecutions

Nil

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	1
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

SUPPLY OF DUSTBINS

The scheme started in 1952 continued to work both smoothly and well during the year under review. Some misuse of dustbins was noticed during the year but approach to tenants concerned at the desired effect.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No moveable dwellings are stationed in the district nor is any site licenced for this purpose but on one occasion during the year, itinerant traders parked their vehicles on land adjacent to the Council's sewage disposal works but moved on when being required to do so.

WELFARE OF AGED PEOPLE

During the year, responsibility in this respect both for Garden Schemes and Meals on Wheels was transferred from my Department to the Housing Manager.

BARNSLEY CANAL

Little more than has been said in previous reports can be said for the year under review but concern was constantly with me so far as the canal was concerned.

During the year fractures began to appear in the brickwork columns housing the balancer weights for the Griffiths Bridge which has not been lifted for many years and this failing of stability will have to be watched for the future. Cleaning of culverts was again referred to the National Coal Board as, under the Heads of Agreement reached a considerable number of years ago, responsibility for maintaining these culverts clear of obstruction rested with that Board.

CONCLUSION

In my opening remarks I made mention of the fact that the year 1968 was again a difficult year but I trust the contents of this report will serve to indicate that, even under difficulties, I made every effort to keep matters under my control under reasonably regular supervision. It was a matter of serious concern to me that preparation of reports such as this fell into arrears and the pressure of work gave me little opportunity to remedy the position as, following my own breakdown in health, it no longer became possible to work long extended hours except at the risk of a further and more serious breakdown.

The scope of environmental hygiene continued to expand and the whole future of Local Government remained in the balance as the long awaited report on Local Government reorganisation had not been received. What the eventual shape of Local Government in the future will be, even at the time this report is being written, is far from clear.

During the time that I undertook the duties of Acting Clerk to the Council I became involved with the informal committee who, at the request of the local branch of the British Legion, wished to have some permanent memorial to commemorate the memory of the late Mr. Albert Edward Shepherd who was decorated with the Victoria Cross during the First World War, but eventually it was possible, with the aid of his Regiment, to provide a permanent memorial in the form of an oak Lych Gate at that entrance to the Council Office grounds facing the local British Legion Sports Club, and this memorial was dedicated on Remembrance Sunday in 1968 when very full representation of his Regiment, the Victoria Cross Association and other interested parties attended.

The time necessary to try to keep the Public Cleansing Service going reasonably efficiently during the year, as can be assessed from the time lost, absorbed far more of my time than would normally have been expected, to the detriment of other duties.

Continued progress with repair, reconditioning and improvement of older properties is able to be recorded although in none of these fields was progress spectacular.

My thanks were due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and understanding and to Dr. Oddy, the Medical Officer of Health, for the continued excellent co-operation which existed between his office and mine.

Last but by no means least I must publicly express my thanks to Mrs. Owen for the work she did for me during the year and to Mr. Smith, the Council's Rodent Operative, for the many ways in which he tried to help during my personal difficulties and for his willingness at all times to assist by driving the Public Cleansing vehicle or the JCB when I found myself in difficulties.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE E. MILLAR.

Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

<u>Divisional Medical Officer:</u>	C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	
<u>Senior Departmental Medical Officer:</u>	Post vacant since August, 1966.	
<u>Departmental Medical Officer:</u>	A. M. Gill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.	
<u>Clinic Medical Officers:</u>	Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
	Dr. J. D. Byrne	Dr. M. S. Scott
	Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
	Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. L. Taylor
	Dr. K. Mathers	
<u>Divisional Nursing Officer:</u>	Miss M. E. Pilling	
<u>Health Visitors:</u>	Mrs. D. Dyson	Mrs. E. A. M. Thompson
	Mrs. A. M. Harston	Mrs. C. Totty
	Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. M. Tullie
	Miss M. E. Lee	Miss D. Westerman
	Mrs. D. M. Parry	Mrs. A. M. Widdison
	Mrs. K. Rowe	
<u>Tuberculosis Health Visitor:</u>	Mrs. E. Beever (retired June)	
<u>Clinic Nurses:</u>	Mrs. E. Allen	Mrs. P. A. Hewitt
	Miss E. Durkin	Mrs. D. Hodgson
	Mrs. J. C. Greensmith	Mrs. S. A. Potts
<u>Midwives:</u>	Mrs. B. Burns	Mrs. I. L. Jones
	Mrs. B. Burtoft	Miss M. T. Rochford
	Mrs. C. M. Dempsey	Miss A. C. Senior
	(res. May)	Mrs. E. A. Staley
	Mrs. J. Dodds	Mrs. M. Walters
	Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick	Mrs. M. Wroe
	Miss J. Hampton	(ret. April)
	Mrs. B. Horsfield	
<u>Home Nurses:</u>	Mrs. V. Beech	Mrs. M. Jarvis
	(res. March)	Mrs. M. McConnell
	Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. H. Padgett
	Mrs. H. Biegalski	(ret. Oct.)
	Mrs. E. Brooks	Mrs. B. Parker
	Mrs. F.G. Cartwright	Mrs. J. B. Seales
	Miss B. Chapman	(app. Aug.)
	Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. B. Walker
	Mrs. E. Cross	(app. Oct.)
	Mrs. P. E. Hall	Mrs. C. M. Wilson
	Mrs. R. Hamshaw	(res. July)
<u>Mental Welfare Officers:</u>	Mr. J. Armitage	Mr. T. Johnson
<u>Speech Therapist:</u>	Post vacant	
<u>Senior Clerk:</u>	Mr. L. S. Wrigg	

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1968 was 80,190, compared with 79,750 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 555 in 1968, compared with 628 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1968 was 1,422, compared with 1,475 in 1967. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 17.7 per 1,000, compared with 18.5 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 83 in 1968. This represents 5.8% of the total births, compared with 4.9% in 1967, and 5.3% in 1966.

Stillbirths

There were 22 stillbirths during the year, compared with 24 during 1967. This gives a stillbirth rate of 15.2, compared with 16.0 in 1967 and with 14.3 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 867, which was 20 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.8, as compared with 10.6 in 1967.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was Nil, compared with 0.09 for the administrative County and with 0.24 for England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1968	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still- Birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
CUDWORTH	1,746	9,210	19.0	15.2	-	16.0	5.3
DARFIELD	2,018	7,170	20.7	11.3	24.2	6.2	24.2
DARTON	4,718	15,270	16.0	12.2	23.7	-	23.7
DODWORTH	1,857	4,390	16.8	15.6	25.3	13.0	38.0
ROYSTON	1,452	8,610	16.0	13.3	32.1	13.2	38.5
WOMBWELL	3,050	19,140	18.9	15.1	8.4	22.5	25.1
WORSBROUGH	3,420	16,400	13.8	12.5	8.2	8.2	16.3
DIVISION 25	19,061	80,190	17.7 (crude)	10.8 (crude)	15.2	12.0	22.9
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,774,270	17.8	11.6	14.3	18.5	25.0
ENGLAND AND WALES		Not available	16.9	11.9	14.3	18.3	24.7

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	TOTAL
Prematurity ...	9	-	-	-	*9	-	-	-	-	9
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Congenital defects	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia and Acute Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Meningitis (bacterial)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental ...	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
TOTAL ...	11	-	-	1	12	2	3	-	-	17

* 7 of these were non-viable due to extreme prematurity.

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 17 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 12 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 28 and 22 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 12.0, compared with 19.0 for the previous year and with 18.3 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 11 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life 7 of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than 9 deaths in the early neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 17 babies who died under one year of age 12 were born in hospital and 5 at home.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 22.9, compared with 25.0 for the administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 24.7. It is pleasing to record a peri-natal death rate for the year which is less than the comparable value for the administrative County and for England and Wales.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = Nil for the Division.

Smallpox Vaccination

Some 574 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, including 23 re-vaccinations, which represents a decrease of 10 compared with 1967. Every effort is made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Pre-school children On 1st January, 1968, the West Riding County Council introduced a computer scheme of immunisation into the Division following successful pilot schemes in the High Green and Keighley Divisions. The effect of the scheme has been to centralise records of immunisation procedures from the whole County area and, therefore, records of immunisation performed in the Division are now recorded on magnetic tape at Wakefield. Local records are no longer available and it is now impossible to present local district statistics as was usual in the past. The scheme has on the whole worked quite smoothly and immunisation against these diseases has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Evidence shows that the introduction of computer

scheme of this nature is likely to increase the overall immunisation rate for a district by approximately ten per cent. This is probably due to the fact that appointments for immunisation are made automatically at the appropriate time to every child in the area where consent for immunisation has been given by the parent of the child. Parents are also allowed the choice of local clinic or family doctor.

Measles Immunisation

In May of 1968 live Measles vaccine for the protection of susceptible children became available and a scheme for the protection of these children was inaugurated. Susceptible school children and children from four to five years of age were dealt with initially and later on in the year immunisation was offered to younger susceptible children and babies from fourteen months onwards.

Measles Immunisation 1968

	Year of Birth						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	1952-60	
Number Immunised	-	202	219	180	740	12	1,353

Tetanus Immunisation

Schoolchildren - Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1968. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses but considerably more booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1968 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

Tetanus Immunisation

	Primary	Booster
No. immunised during 1968	1,320	1,623
No. immunised during 1967	1,615	1,091

Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,462 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 130 more than were vaccinated during 1967. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation scheme which continued during the year. This makes a grand total of 38,152 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 12,390 have received a fourth dose.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

	YEAR OF BIRTH						TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961-64	OTHERS under 16 years	
Primary Course of Oral (3 Doses)	374	842	80	36	113	17	1,462
Booster (4th Doses) All age Groups eligible							1,549

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection increased by about one third during the year to a total of 2,836. The method of "selective" medical inspection continued in the case of children attending junior schools in the Division and later on the scheme was introduced into the senior schools in place of the customary leaver's inspection. This scheme is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was submitted for medical inspection by the school doctor. Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working well and helps to save doctors' time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it. Despite repeated efforts to try and recruit experienced doctors into the service no appointment of Senior Departmental Medical Officer could be made and the outlook for the future seems gloomy. Much of the routine work was entrusted to sessionally employed medical practitioners.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Defect	Treatment	Observation
Eye 	92	165
Ear, Nose and Throat	26	102
Heart 	3	12
Lungs 	10	31
Orthopaedic ...	37	38
OTHER 	85	281

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth ...	107	2	63	16
Darfield ...	80	1	14	4
Darton ...	156	1	94	35
Dodworth ...	47	9	13	8
Royston ...	92	-	8	19
Wombwell ...	209	4	3	8
Worsbrough	191	8	54	31
Other areas	38	3	30	85
TOTAL ...	920	28	279	206

B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1968. A total of 938 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown below.

B. C. G. VACCINATION 1968

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated
Cudworth ...	128	8	6.2	117	113
Darfield ...	101	5	4.9	82	79
Darton ...	167	11	6.5	154	150
Dodworth ...	48	2	4.1	46	46
Royston ...	177	9	5.0	166	161
Wombwell ...	177	8	4.5	161	148
Worsbrough ...	185	10	5.4	173	159
Barnsley Girls' High School	106	6	5.6	97	94
TOTAL ...	1,089	59	5.4	996	950
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	120	5	4.1	115	115

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 437, compared with 444 in the previous year. There were 993 institutional confinements, compared with 1,053 in 1967. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 68% to 69.8% in 1968. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 77%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1968, no patients had Gas and Air,

Pethidine	...	...	...	...	59.
Trilene alone	...	...	...	...	121.
Trilene and Pethidine	...	...	...	...	157
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>337</u>

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a decrease in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and yet the number of attendances remained almost constant. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics.

Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes continued to increase during the year. This educational aspect of the work of the domiciliary midwife is becoming increasingly important.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a decrease. During 1968, 40,313 attendances were made showing a decrease of approximately 5.4% over the previous year. The attendances, however, clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1968

District	Total number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	519	3,724
Darfield	511	3,576
Darton	422	3,525
Staincross	328	3,061
Gawber	90	1,203
Dodworth	291	2,561
Royston	457	5,383
Wombwell	572	7,875
Jump	93	1,346
Worsbrough	508	4,320
Birdwell	192	1,758
Blacker Hill	180	1,981
TOTAL	4,163	40,313

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

CLINIC	NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients
Cudworth	116	72	813	72	199	73
Darfield	-	-	-	-	194	158
Darton	-	-	-	-	209	46
Gawber	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royston	93	60	667	60	130	128
Wombwell	-	-	-	-	516	189
Worsbrough	-	-	-	-	242	15
TOTALS ...	209	132	1,480	132	1,490	609

Health Visiting

The table below shows the number of first visits made by the Health Visitors in 1968. Other visits made are no longer recorded and the information is, therefore, no longer available for statistical purposes.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1968

	First Visits
Visits to children born in 1968 ...	1,440
Visits to children born in 1967 ...	1,569
Visits to children born in 1963-1966	2,413
<u>TOTAL</u> Visits to children under 5 years	5,422
Geriatric other than for domestic help	713
Other visits including Tuberculosis	3,265
TOTAL	9,400

Health Visiting and Home Nursing Attachment Scheme

On the 1st September, 1968, a scheme of attachment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to general practitioners was introduced along the lines comparable to schemes in other areas. In principle the scheme allows the attached nurse to work with a general practitioner as a "team" in a practice area rather than a geographical area as in the past. The scheme has been well accepted by the general practitioners but it is a little early yet to comment on the success or otherwise of the scheme.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,397 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 13 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

Routine Hearing Tests in Infants

A computer scheme was introduced into the Division in March, 1968, to enable the Health Visiting staff to perform simple routine hearing tests on all young babies between the ages of six and nine months. The purpose of the scheme is to detect serious loss of hearing as soon as possible, preferably before speech has been acquired. Appointments are made automatically by the computer and the information provided by the tests is recorded centrally.

Cervical Cytology

In February of 1968 it was decided to extend the work of the Cervical Cytology Clinic held at 6 Victoria Road. Women attending the clinic now have a more complete medical examination which includes a cervical smear, examination of the breasts, heart, blood pressure, urine and chest. The patient's general practitioner is informed in any case where an abnormality is discovered. Sessions are held twice weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings by appointment. During the year 803 women attended, compared with 631 women in 1967, and two early cases of cancer of the uterine cervix were detected.

Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 48,156 visits were made, compared with 46,180 in the previous year. Attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners means that it is no longer possible to breakdown work into areas. Analysis of work is still possible in clinical varieties and is shown below:

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1968

Total Number of Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,691
No. of cases who were over 65 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	941

VISITS MADE

Medical	...	...	...	...	37,129
Surgical	...	...	...	...	10,235
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	34
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	602
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	...	136
Other cases	...	...	...	...	20
TOTAL					48,156

Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer , Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the Staff of the West Riding Welfare Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. P. K. Ramaswami, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the admission and discharge of geriatric patients with mutual benefit.

Health Education

Health education in the Division has carried on quite smoothly throughout the year. Subjects have been varied and health education takes place in clinics, schools and in the homes. All members of the medical and nursing staff contribute in some way or another. Where a formal programme is followed as in schools and relaxation classes, group discussions are playing a larger part. These appear to produce a livelier and long-lasting interest of the subject, by the participants.

In some ways, health education can count its successes, e.g., the rise in the number of women seeking the services of the cervical cytology clinic. It can also count its failures in the fact that 43 children from this Division, in the age range 0 - 5 years, were admitted into Barnsley Hospitals suffering from accidental poisoning. Many more were treated in the Casualty Departments. The treatment, in most cases, is usually a stomach wash-out - a shattering experience to a child. The two years and three years group are at greatest risk when as most parents will admit - they "are into everything". Aspirin and other tablets still provide the biggest source of danger with bleach, turpentine and liniments coming next. All children have to undergo unpleasant experiences, but poisoning should not be one of them.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

		<u>No. of Issues</u>			<u>No. of issues</u>
Bedding - blankets	...	17	Mattresses	...	54
pillows	...	14	Pressure Rings	...	103
pillow-cases		14	Rubber Sheets	...	234
sheets	...	38	Walking Aids inc. crutches		138
Bed Cradles	...	63	Wheel Chairs - Adult		67
Bed Pans	...	208	Junior		-
Bed Rests	...	107	Adult Cot	...	1
Bedsteads with Poles		24	Fracture Boards	...	10
Bedsteads other	...	14	Cool Air Humidifiers		-
Commodore	...	81	Electric Suction Pump		1
Cushions Dunlopillo	...	7	Hydraulic Hoists	...	2

The increasing demand for nursing equipment is probably related to the early discharge of treated geriatric patients following mobilisation and

rehabilitation within the hospital. There was a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than was the case in the past.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. No cases required help during 1968.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed a decrease of approximately 6%. I feel that it is important that we should encourage patients to make every effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year increased to over 1,000, while the number of hours expended fell by just over 12%. An increased demand for the service is inevitable in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly infirm in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who live nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live in close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents. These latter cases are always the more distressing and produce an increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male age group, this in turn can produce a demand for the service. Recently there has been a welcome tendency to rehabilitation and early discharge in the case of geriatric patients.

Cases of this nature on discharge often require substantial assistance in the form of domestic help. These factors should emphasise the importance of this service in this area and it is inevitable that the increasing demand for the service will continue.

Category	Number of Cases		TOTAL	Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases		
Over 65 years	790	187	977	139,280
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick	61	16	77	13,178
Mentally .. Disorderea	2	-	2	950
Maternity ...	1	7	8	423
Others ...	5	9	14	4,903
TOTAL ...	859	219	1,078	158,734

CHIROPOLY SERVICE

Area	No. of sessions held	10. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY				NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY				NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME
		Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped	Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped	
Cudworth	50	138	1	-	388	4	-	36	2	157	7	
Darfield	162	200	7	-	1,080	33	-	68	9	308	58	
Darton	135	208	9	-	1,025	8	-	163	2	895	14	
Dodworth	98	148	2	-	746	8	-	62	3	215	10	
Royston	133	193	6	2	1,056	1	2	109	3	772	12	
Wombwell	198	336	12	-	1,536	34	-	55	2	582	5	
Worsbrough	249	332	5	-	2,166	28	-	193	11	1,080	49	
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	1,025	1,555	42	2	7,997	116	2	686	32	4,009	155	

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Mental Sub-Normality

Distribution of Mentally Handicapped

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1968, ...	110	36	106	33	285
No. attending Training Centre	37	17	29	28	111
No. resident in Hostels ...	2	-	1	-	3
No. working or assisting in the home ...	61	18	76	-	155
No. refused Training Centres place ...	10	1	-	5	16
During the year 15 sub-normal cases were admitted for short-stay care.					

Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, the Centre Supervisor, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful.

Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work and variety of jobs occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre opened in January, 1968, and provides facilities to cater for up to twelve severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.

The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

B. Psychiatric Service

Throughout the year good liaison was maintained between the Mental Welfare Officers, the general practitioners in the Division and the Hospital Psychiatric Out-Patient Department.

There were 116 admissions to mental hospitals during the year:

Classification of Admissions

	No. of Patients
Informal - Section 5 ...	84
Emergency - Section 29 ...	15
Observation - Section 25	13
Treatment - Section 26	4
TOTAL ...	116

C. After-Care

30 new patients were added to the register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is a fall of 20 cases.

